



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

War is a human device. It originated in depravity. It is even less fit for use by Christian men and Christian governments than the destructive forces of nature which we have named. It is less a necessity than any of them, because it is not born of nature but of the human will. If God is love, He is not its author or its promoter. It is to be abolished as slavery, intemperance, licentiousness and crime are to be abolished. Incidental benefits cannot save it from condemnation. He who tries to emphasize its good things and preserve it as an institution, especially as a Christian institution, is doing wrong.

Out of seeming evil to evolve good is legitimate and proper. But he who seeks to cover the rotten heart of wickedness with the thin garment of superficial good is the servant of the Evil One—ignorantly it may be, but really it must be.

#### NAVAL REVIEW.

During the debate in the Senate of the United States upon the proposition to hold a grand Naval Review at New York harbor, April, 1893—during the World's Fair—Senator Blair said he opposed the proposition of holding a naval review as fostering the spirit of war; that accursed institution—the badge of savagery, infernal war—should be abolished; and this country was strong enough to initiate the era of peace. He offered an amendment empowering the President to hold an exhibition of the public schools and a review of the public school children in Chicago. He also offered an amendment for the erection of a statue in memory of Queen Isabella of Spain.

Senator Plumb said his objection to the naval review proposition was not that it would cost a half of million dollars, more or less, and probably present scenes of drunkenness that would bring grief to the hearts of a great many people, but because it was essentially a monarchial idea. Two monarchs never came together without a display of the instruments of naval warfare. That ought to be wiped out of the whole business. The United States ought to show the difference between a monarchy based on arms and a republic based on the legitimate pursuits of peace. If the amendment were adopted he should regret that he had ever voted for a single ship over which had floated the flag of the American republic. The proposition was “agreed to,” yeas 28, nays 27.

#### AN ELOQUENT ENGINE.

Nothing that has ever been placed at the service of man has so appealed to my own imagination as the development of power in the modern engine. Yet when we pass in review all this huge and complex machinery, when we witness the direction which man has given to these tremendous forces of nature, we cannot fail to observe that the highest, the most potent method of work is found in the application of the mental powers of men of the highest capacity, not to the leading of armies, not to the building of navies, not to the destructive work of war, but to the organization and direction of that great army of peace by which abundance is distributed over the railways and the waterways of the whole earth. Be not content with mere superficial study, I would say to the young man who is just entering upon the busy work of life; look a little deeper and you will find that the whole

world has been converted into one vast neighborhood in which each man may serve his neighbor, even though separated by thousands of miles of distance if men would but remove the obstructions to this mutual service which have been placed in the way by ignorance and greed.

#### THE DELAGOA BAY CONTROVERSY.

At Secretary Blaine's suggestion England and the United States have made a proposal to Portugal for the settlement of the Delagoa Bay Railroad question by arbitration. The proposal is that Portugal appoint an arbitrator, that England and the United States conjointly select another, and that Switzerland act as umpire. Mr. Loring, the American Minister to Portugal, is in America on a leave of absence. Prior to his coming he had an audience with the King.

#### ANTI-ARMAMENT IN NEW YORK.

Rev. Ovid Miner of Syracuse, New York, kindly sends a copy of this excellent petition circulating in that city.

*To the Honorable the House of Representatives in Congress Assembled:*

The undersigned citizens and voters of Syracuse, New York, respectfully petition and remonstrate against appropriations of unknown millions for multiplying coast fortifications, for gathering stores of war munitions, or for building fleets of battle ships.

Since the popular mind, through nearly all Christendom, is deeply aroused in seeking peaceful correction of political wrongs and the restoration of just rights to the common people, of which many princely rulers and governors are gradually yielding;—since millions of the working classes in different kingdoms do no longer endure many of the oppressions and hardships under which their fathers lived, and are openly and expectantly reaching forward in the claim of republican and religious liberties,—it seems to us that Congress may enter into some policy honorably peaceful to every nation, and now opportunely inviting to the American government and people.

Our chief objection to warlike preparations and the building of battle ships is that there is a simple, tried, statesmanlike method of securing permanent peace with other lands, and at the same time maintaining our Republic's honor.

To this end, therefore, we respectfully ask that you instruct our Foreign Ministers and representatives at European Courts to invite and offer the governments to which they are accredited, that treaty stipulations be entered into, pledging both parties, in the event of international difficulty arising, not easily adjusted, to submit such matters for amicable settlement to joint Arbitration.

With sentiments of high esteem for our fellow-citizens, to whom is largely committed the Republic's welfare, and believing from the fraternal propositions in the South American Congress just closed in Washington, that the present may be an auspicious hour for the setting forward of an immensely important national movement, we simply add that not a shadow of doubt exists in our minds that some policy of amicable National Arbitrations, will have the approval of the Supreme Ruler of Nations, our fathers' God.

*Dated at Syracuse, May 23, 1890.*